

BRONX THOUSANDS WALK; STRIKE LOCKS UP CARS

**Lack of Police Stops
Night Runs on Sur-
face Line.**

**1,200 MEN OUT,
SAY STRIKERS**

**Warn Manhattan—Road
Tells of Gun Threats—
Service To-day.**

The trolley strike which has tied up Southern Westchester County for nearly a week hit the Bronx last night. At 7 o'clock a crowded car lurched through the drizzle up Webster Avenue. It was the last car to run.

By far the greater part of the huge throng which pours into the Bronx nightly by way of the subway and the Third Avenue elevated found the cars already stopped. Not only the far corner of the sprawling borough but even such relatively near-by points as University Heights, Fordham Heights, Van Ness and Westchester found themselves cut off.

Taxis Do Record Business.

Many waited for an hour or more at the transfer points, hoping that some venturesome car would appear. None did. It was a case of walk or hire an automobile. Jitneys sprouted like toadstools, and unscrupulous chauffeurs went home with heavy pockets. Before 8 o'clock some taxi-cab drivers had covered their clocks from the sight of inquisitive fares.

Most disconsolate of all were the shopgirls, many of whom had taken only lunch money and carfare when they started for work. Telephone booths were at a premium, and the Bronx centrals put in a busy evening connecting stalled travelers with their anxious families.

Union leaders declared that practically all of the 1,200 employees of the Union Railway Company had joined the strike. If the demands of the men were not granted by Saturday, they said, the strike would be extended to Manhattan.

"The tie-up is not due to a strike," declared Edward A. Maher, assistant general manager of the Union Railway. "We simply took the cars out of service because we were afraid of violence during the dark hours and were unable to get police protection. Cars will be run at daylight to-morrow."

Men Terrorized, Is Charge.

Mr. Maher ridiculed the estimate made by union men of the number of employees who had joined the organization. Motormen and conductors were simply terrorized, he said, because of raids that had been made by armed strikers from Yonkers upon work cars in the early morning hours. Several car windows had been broken, he said, and men with pistols in their hands had told the motormen and conductors what their fate would be if they refused to join the union.

When he applied at headquarters for policemen to ride on the front platform of his cars he had been told, Mr. Maher said, that it was against the rules of the department for policemen to do it. He was unable to arrange a conference with the Commissioner or any of the deputy commissioners before this morning.

Threat Accusation Denied.

William D. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, said that no violence or threats had been used by the striking trolley men, although it had been a busy night. Several meetings were held in various parts of the Bronx and in the automobile trips from one meeting to another union speakers had been dogged by Superintendent Reynolds of the City Railway, he said.

Mr. Reynolds, Fitzgerald added, had forced his way into one meeting and in the midst of the speaking had arisen and declared that no man present could strike as they were one and all discharged. He had been ejected, Fitzgerald added, and had succeeded in having the police stop the meeting as it was over a saloon and it was after closing hours.

The union saw to it that automobiles carried the strike order far and wide through the Bronx and the progress of the automobiles could be traced in the city which vanished into the barns and did not reappear. From 5 o'clock until nearly 10 o'clock, only one car was seen on the 149th Street cross-town line, ordinarily one of the busiest in the city.

DETECTIVE JOHN J. KENNEL.



Temporary head of police wire-tapping squad, whose worry over his work caused him to shoot himself.

47TH ON HIKE WET AND WITHOUT FOOD

**First Lap Toward Home Ends
Minus Supper.**

Foodless, in a field at Ossawana, nine miles this side of Peekskill, the 47th Regiment, of Brooklyn, ended its first day's march toward home last night.

Somewhere off in the dim distance, sufficiently far behind to have been almost forgotten, was the commissary department. Instead of preceding the regiment it had followed it. The rains came, and the commissariat was stuck. Officers' tents and baggage were stalled in a broken truck, a few miles outside of Peekskill.

There were no fires. There were no camp kitchens. The men had had only one roast beef sandwich apiece all day. And it rained hard.

Even at that, the men were cheerful. They played mouth organs as they trudged along in the mud. They sang ragtime to the sludgy tread of marching feet.

At a little past 11 last night the supply wagons creaked into camp. At midnight the men received a bacon sandwich apiece.

CAMP WHITMAN MEN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

**Owner of Sightseeing Auto Says
Soldiers Beat Him.**

Camp Whitman, N. Y., July 26.—Investigations were begun to-day by Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury and the District Attorney of Dutchess County of the charge made by Jacob Cantor, of Poughkeepsie, owner of a sightseeing automobile, that he was assaulted near Stormville last night by militiamen from Camp Whitman.

Cantor declared that while on his way from Stormville with several soldiers they attacked him when he refused to drive them to Poughkeepsie. He was painfully injured and was taken to a hospital.

The soldiers are said to have driven the machine to Poughkeepsie and returned to camp early to-day. The automobile, considerably damaged, was found in a field about two miles from camp.

General Stotesbury ordered to-night the arrest of any guardsmen found a mile from camp without a pass.

ELECTRICALLY CHARGED PUDDLE KILLS HORSE

**Animal Puts Foot in Water and
Dies Instantly.**

Charles Ely stopped a delivery wagon of the Home Laundry Company in front of 637 Valley Road, Montclair, yesterday afternoon. His horse's right fore-foot struck a puddle of water.

As Ely climbed down and started toward the house to collect laundry the horse dropped dead.

A fallen trolley wire had charged the puddle.

THIRTY TRAINS NEEDED TO MOVE YUAN'S FAMILY

**Late President of China Had
Twenty-seven Wives, Is Report.**

Peking, July 26.—Thirty trains were required to carry Yuan Shih-kai's family and their possessions from Peking to the Yuan Shih-kai home at Changtehfu. The late President, it was known, had sixteen wives, and it has been reported by one paper that in addition to his first wife, who is the legal wife under the Chinese laws, he had twenty-six others. Upon the birth of a son to one of a few months ago it was officially announced that Yuan Shih-kai was the father of thirty-one children—sixteen sons and fifteen daughters.

Ever since Yuan Shih-kai's death, on June 6, his family has been sending its effects to its southern home.

KENNEL, HEAD WIRE TAPPER, TRIES TO DIE

**Detective, Shunned by
Fellow Catholics,
Shoots Himself.**

**DUE TO TAKE
STAND TO-DAV**

**Sought to Do Duty to Po-
lice and Church—May
Not Survive.**

Detective John J. Kennel, a good Catholic and a good policeman, shot himself yesterday in the stuffy little room in the Hudson Terminal Building which is the headquarters of the police wire-tapping squad, of which he was temporarily in charge. The bullet struck him just below the heart, and he is dying in Volunteer Hospital.

For weeks he had struggled under the conviction of others that his duty to his Church and his duty as a policeman were in conflict. It was clear enough to him. He would do his duty and be a good Catholic, too. He felt that his friends avoided him, that they looked upon him as a renegade to his church, because his superior officer had ordered him to eavesdrop at the telephone wire of a priest of his Church and he had obeyed the order. His burden made his waking hours a dream and banished sleep at night. If he slept he would awake crying: "Leave me alone!"

His Despair Deepened.

Since the test made at the hearing before Justice Greenbaum a week ago, in which Kennel listened in on a pre-arranged conversation carried on by attorneys representing Father William B. Farrell, his despair deepened. He had not succeeded in transcribing that conversation. He was to have taken the stand again to-day.

"I am a Catholic, a good Catholic," he said in the hospital. "I simply did my duty, something I had to do and was ordered to do, and I did it honestly, and that is what hurts. My children, my family and myself were snubbed by people whom I did not care to mention—by people who could not see my point of view."

"Everything Became Dizzy."

Kennel's habit has been to go out to lunch about 11 o'clock in the morning. Just before 11 yesterday he got up as he always did at that hour, stretched, looked at the clock, took his collar from the switchboard and walked over to his locker.

"I got up to go out to lunch," he said. "I went over to my locker and changed my shoes. I reached for my hat and coat."

"Suddenly everything became blue and dizzy before me. I didn't realize anything until they were standing over me on the floor."

Detectives Di Gillo and Watson were with Kennel at the switchboard. As he straightened up after putting on his shoes they heard him mutter: "Oh, the failure of this thing to go through. If it doesn't it will drive me mad. Just look what it means to me."

With the last words Kennel's service revolver filled the room with smoke and clamor. His companions saw that the wound was serious. They notified Headquarters and called an ambulance. Kennel was taken down in a rear elevator and carried out to the ambulance which had drawn up to the Fulton Street side of the building.

Brother Rushes to Side.

As he was lifted into the vehicle Kennel muttered that the "dirty writers" in the newspapers had driven him mad.

Lieutenant William Kennel, his brother, who has been stationed at the City Hall for years as a bodyguard for the Mayor, hastened to the hospital. The first physician to look at his brother declared that there was no hope and asked a priest be summoned. The ambulance raced to St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church and brought back Father Woods. Physicians were summoned and Deputy Commissioner Lord sent his automobile to 51 Lott Avenue, Forest Park, Kennel's home, to bring his wife, son and daughter.

His first statement telling of snubs by his friends was made by Kennel to Deputy Commissioner Lord and Inspector Faurot. He made a later one in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Joyce, Mr. Martin, executive secretary to the Mayor, and others.

Didn't Fear Witness Stand.

Duty still was drumming at his mind. He wasn't afraid to go on the witness stand, he said, but the thought of the previous test and its failure kept recurring to him. It had seemed like evidence that he hadn't been square, and he had been square—square with his church and square with the police. That was the burden of his somewhat rambling talk. It was the test, hedged

Mexico Victims Will Take Stump for Hughes

**Women and Children Among Those to Speak in Middle
West on Wilson's Watchful Waiting
and Unpreparedness.**

To arouse the Middle West to the consequences of President Wilson's policy of watchful waiting, the Hughes campaign committee is planning to send there scores of men and women who have suffered physical and property loss in Mexico.

R. B. Howell, a member of the committee from Nebraska, is father of the plan, in which Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American chargé d'affaires in Mexico City during its most troubled times, are expected to assist.

As outlined to the committee yesterday by Mr. Howell, the plan contemplates sending into the Middle West a large committee, many of the members themselves of Middle Western origin, to present to the voters of that section the story of the Americans who, when trouble came, were ordered by the government, or ordered to clear out. On this committee it is planned to have not only men who have lost all their property, but also those whose wives and children have been killed and women and children

made widows and orphans by Mexican bandits.

There will also be representatives of the several hundreds of Americans who by orders of the department in Washington were abandoned in Tampico by United States men-of-war and rescued from the Mexican mobs by a German warship.

Members of this committee will speak in Middle West towns and villages of 1,000 and over, bringing home to the smallest places the story of what "watchful waiting" has meant to the American men and women living in Mexico and on the border. In those states where women vote it is probable that meetings for women will be addressed by women tortured in Mexico.

The plan is in part a recognition of the peace-at-any-price sentiment that is said to rule to a greater extent in that section than in any other, because the actual conditions in Mexico have not been properly presented and are not understood, while the peace propagandists and followers of Henry Ford have been extremely active.

WOULD BAR GERMANS FOR TWENTY YEARS

**London "Post" Says This Was
Lord Kitchener's Plan.**

London, July 27.—"The Morning Post," in its leading editorial, urges the government to take drastic steps immediately to prevent the Germans from gaining a foothold, commercial or otherwise, in the British Empire after the war.

"The Post" declares that Lord Kitchener, not long before his death, devised a plan along these lines, which the paper now indorses. "Lord Kitchener's proposal," says "The Post," "was to pass a law that for twenty years no German should be allowed to naturalize himself or take up his domicile in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, or to enter into any partnership in any British business, or to become a shareholder in any British company."

The same editorial, discussing German submarine activity, says: "The Germans some time ago pretended to desert from their submarine policy. The truth is they had no more submarines to carry on the blockade, because our navy had sunk nearly all."

U-BOAT WINGS BRITISH BIPLANE IN BELGIUM

**Two Occupants Captured by
Submarine's Crew.**

Berlin, July 26.—A British biplane was shot down by a German submarine at a point north of Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Monday, says an official statement issued by the German Admiralty to-day. The two officers in the machine were captured.

The text of the Admiralty statement follows: "On the afternoon of July 24, a German submarine by its fire brought down to the sea a British biplane. The occupants, two officers, were made prisoners by the German aeroplane, and were transported to Zeebrugge on board a torpedo boat."

NEWARK BROKER'S SON ACCUSED OF FRAUD

**Two Say R. G. Murphy Obtained
\$1,500 from Them.**

A charge of obtaining money under false pretences was lodged with Judge Grice in Newark yesterday against Richard G. Murphy, a son of Richard Gibbs Murphy, of New York, said to be a member of the Stock Exchange. Robert H. Shoemaker, a Newark attorney, says Murphy obtained \$1,500 from him, and Joseph E. Dorn, a law clerk, declares that he is out \$400 to Murphy.

The last place Murphy stopped in New Jersey was the Hotel Alford in East Orange. He left there on July 12 and so far as is known has not been seen by friends or authorities since.

The amendment amounted to a legislative rider on an appropriation bill, it was necessary to suspend the rules before it could be acted on. On the motion to suspend the rules, the only rollcall which occurred, only thirteen Senators opposed the change, while forty-four favored it.

Refuses to Accept Change.

Senator La Follette refused to accept the change. He was aided along this line by Senator Underwood and others who usually are aligned against him. Senator Underwood said that if it would be a good thing in the future to keep boys out of the army at that age, unless they had their parents' or guardians' consent, it would be a good thing now.

At the suggestion of Senator Brandegee, Mr. La Follette changed his amendment so that boys who within ninety days obtained consent of their parents to remain in the service might do so. As the amendment amounted to a legislative rider on an appropriation bill, it was necessary to suspend the rules before it could be acted on. On the motion to suspend the rules, the only rollcall which occurred, only thirteen Senators opposed the change, while forty-four favored it.

Critics' Conference Powers.

"One of the inequities of our present system of legislation," declared Mr. La Follette, "is that we turn over to

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SUBMARINE TO STAY HERE WEEK LONGER

**German Consul Gives
No Reason as He
Tells of Delay.**

**CAPTAIN GETS
PAPERS TO CLEAR**

**Freighters Line Chesapeake Bay Channel,
Awaiting Dash.**

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

On Board The Tribune Launch, Patuxent River, Baltimore, July 26.—The submarine merchantman Deutschland will not sail for another week, in spite of the fact that clearance papers for her were taken out by Captain Paul Koenig this afternoon. This statement was made to-night by Carl A. Luederitz, the German consul. He would give no explanation for the delay.

Mr. Luederitz also announced the postponement of a garden party that was to have been held at his suburban home to-night. This was owing to the inability of Ambassador von Bernstorff to be present, he said.

Every preparation for the Deutschland's sailing had been made and the vessel was ready to the last detail, the agents announced this morning. When the papers were taken out it was generally supposed that the dash to sea would be made some time to-night or early to-morrow—at least that the submarine would go down to the entrance to the Chesapeake to wait for a favorable opportunity for the dash.

Think Bremen Has Reported.

Since the sailing of the Deutschland and the arrival of her sister ship, the Bremen, have been linked together in all the gossip here, there are many who believe that some word from the latter vessel, now believed to be at least ten days overdue, has been received.

To-night there is no more secrecy concerning the elaborate plans of the Deutschland's enemies to sink her either in neutral waters or on the high seas, no matter what the cost. The lines have been tightly drawn about her and boats of tonnage ranging from the smallest launch to the biggest freighter have been distributed along the channels of the Chesapeake Bay, down which the boat must move.

Think Signal Called Cruiser.

"It's a case of the fighters sinking her and letting the diplomats settle the affair at their leisure," was the way one old sailor put it. "The British followed that policy in Chili and there is no doubt but that they will do the same thing here."

Just how seriously the Allied cruisers off the Virginia capes are pursuing their quest for the submarine was shown by the dash of the British cruiser into neutral waters about the capes yesterday. Those in touch with the situation here are convinced that the big fighter ventured close to shore in response to a signal from the docks here which was misunderstood. Telegraph and telephone code messages are being sent to the capes almost hourly that the cruisers patrolling the coast may know every movement aboard the Deutschland.

That the United States customs officials are stretching every point to favor the beleaguered boat was proved by the manner of granting clearance papers this afternoon. Although Captain Koenig made an affidavit in which he acknowledged the contents of his cargo, the Deutschland will depart without permitting this secret from becoming public.

Tramp Halts Near U-Boat.

George Thalheimer, marine clerk, who issued the permit to clear, said the contents of the affidavit would not be disclosed until after the submarine had departed.

At last, when officials and newspaper men were tired waiting, the Deutschland skipper arrived. Immediately Chief Clerk Thalheimer took Captain Koenig behind a railing and began the usual formalities.

"How many are there in the crew?" he asked, among other questions.

"Besides myself, twenty-eight," returned the captain.

This was news. It had been an-

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GERMANS SPARE FOE IN TROOPLESS CHARGE

Berlin, July 26.—A correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" at the front in the Argonne is quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement to-day regarding an incident that occurred in the fighting there.

"A French officer," says the report, "commanded to attack German chasseurs, cried 'En avant!' and jumped from his trench. He had advanced several steps when he saw that no one was following him. The Germans refrained from firing. Then the French officer, after waiting alone for a short time, saluted the German trench with his sword and returned, as if deeply chagrined, to his own trench."

Three-Day Fight Ends In Capture of Key To Ridge.

London, July 26.—The capture of the last of Pozieres, reported by General Haig early to-day, though it involves the clearing of only a few acres of ground, has rejoiced all Britain and greatly encouraged the belief that the Allied offensive will win through.

HEIGHTS CONTROL ROAD TO BAPAUME

**French Gain Ground in
Sharp Struggle Near
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By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

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Far more than the ground actually won the success means to Britain: The first breaking of the German third line since the fiasco of La Bassée nearly eighteen months ago; success of new troops against German veterans at a time when it was evident they had put forth all their strength, and at a place they had resolved to hold at any cost; and, finally, the capture of heights which are the key both to the powerfully fortified Albert ridge, including the bloody ground of Longueval, Guillemont, Combles and the Fourreaux Wood, and to the plains sloping toward Bapaume beyond.

Expect New Spurt.

The army experts expect to-night that the British offensive will take a new spurt as soon as the captured ground can be consolidated. The statement that two trenches to the west have been cleared is believed to show that Haig is already pushing on along the Bapaume road, and that he will soon be on the flank, and perhaps in the rear, of the ridge forts he has been unable to seize by direct assaults.

On his right, too, he is now in a much better position, since from the new positions guns can enfilade the powerful fortifications of Thiepval and of the almost impregnable Leiseric redoubt. All these positions are expected to be in British hands soon.

Five Miles from Victory.

The British are now about five miles from a decisive victory in the capture of Bapaume and the turning of the German positions along at least a thirty-mile front. They were just as near at Gallipoli, but here their outlook is much brighter. At Gallipoli the British had few men, and it was difficult to bring up supplies, while their enemies had almost unlimited resources. Now the British resources are unlimited, while the Germans are forced to shuttle men back and forth to meet the changing pressure. It must also be taken into consideration that the majority of the British troops are now gaining their first fighting experience. They will naturally improve, especially the artillery.

Strongest Point on Line.

The final clearing out of Pozieres, which the British considered the strongest point along the eight-mile sector where they have been driving for the last eleven days, came after midnight on Tuesday, after three days and nights of some of the most desperate fighting of the war. The first rush of the Anzac men chosen for the tremendous task carried them half way through the village Saturday night. But from that time on they have been winning literally only foot by foot.

Each cellar, the ruins of each house, have been turned into a separate and powerful fortress, and from these the Germans literally had to be blasted out. Hand grenades, knives, occasionally the bayonet, were about the only arms that could be used. But finally, last night, the remnants of the Australian force came to the outskirts of the town and were able to look down into the valley below, where the German communication trenches are, and to see in the distance the lights of Bapaume.

Counter-Attack Awaited.

A German counter-attack is expected at any moment. The Germans have shown how valuable they regard the ruins. Three times during the last three days heavy forces have been thrown against the Anzac men, and they have had to defend themselves desperately before going back to their slow, murderous, clean-up work. The reports from Berlin of the preparations for a German offensive are taken seriously here, and supported by the reports of British officers. If Germany cannot hold there—if she cannot regain the lost ground—then it will be

ALL POZIERES CLEARED OUT BY BRITISH

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